EUROPE.

President Johnson's Position as Reported for the London Times.

An American War Ship to Receive Fugitive Cretans.

Austria Increasing Her Army Towards Turkey and Russia.

ILLNESS OF EARL DERBY.

BY THE CABLE TO JANUARY 28.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

English Report of President Johnson's Opin-ion of Congress. LONDON, Jan. 26—Noon.

Washington in which the writer reports a conversation held with President Johnson. The latter spoke very strongly justifying himself in the position he had taken en the subject of reconstruction, and violently assailing the Congress for (as he expressed it) usurping the Execu-

THE MEXICAN OUESTION.

Maximilian Nos a Candidate for the Presi-

dency. PARIS, Jan. 26, 1867. gress which he has proposed for that country should de-elare in favor of a republican form of government.

The Ex-Empress' Heulth.

TRISTE, Jan. 28, 1867.

It is reported from Miramur that the Empress Char-

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A Greek Mission to America Again Spoken of. LONDON, Jan. 28, 1867.

Et is reported that the Greek hero Kauaris (Kaskari)

sends to go to America to thank the people of the United States for their sympathy, and to ask the goverument to send a fleet of monitors to the assistance of Austrian Preparations for War. LONDON, Jan. 26, 1867.

Austria is strongly increasing ner military forces on her Turkish and Russian frontiers in apprehension of An American War Ship to Receive the Fugi-

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 27, 1867. A United States man-of-war has left the Bosphorus to take the Cretan fugitives on board and transport them

ENGLAND.

Illness of the Premier. London, Jan. 28, 1867.

Mr. Gladstone has returned to England. On his way dome be passed through Paris, and had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon.

THE RUSSO-AMERICAN TELFGRAPH.

The Submarine Cable at Bearing's Straits. St. Phieresurg, Jan. 27, 1867.

'Advices received from Behring's Straits state the

the American portion of the Russian and American relegraph has been completed, and that the Straits have been surveyed for the purpose of finding a suitable place The Russian portion of this great enterprise, it is ex-

FRANCE.

General Dix, the American Minister, has urged the French government to abolish the odieus system of ng the baggage of strangers arriving in France. able reply. The application was made by General Dix in view of the coming International Exposition.

SPAIN.

Reorganization of the Army. Market, Jan. 26, 1867. Spain is about to reorganize her army, which is to con sist of two hundred thousand men, excluding the re-

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The Pope Inclines Towards Italy. The Pope is inclined to grant the occlesiastical demands of Italy with reference to the return and appoint

GERMANY.

Proposed Military Union.
BERLIN, Jan. 26, 1867. The South German States have proposed a military union with the Northern States.

SWITZERLAND.

Commercial Overtures from Austria. Benns, Jan. 27, 1867. The government of Austria has made overtures to the federal authorities with the view to commencing negotiations for a commercial treaty between the two coun-

BAVARIA.

Family Alliance with Austria. King (Prince?) Maximilian is to be married to the sister of Francis Joseph, the Emperor of Austria.

HUNGARY.

The Cabinet Organized.

THE MIANTONOMOH.

Appearance of the Iron-Clad at Marseilles. MARSHILLES, Jan. 28, 1867.

The American monitor Miantonomoh is now lying in this harbor, and is daily crowded with curious and ad-

A SHIP RACE.

Contest of Clippers on the Ocean from Callac

to Gibraltar.

Loxnox, Jan. 27, 1867.

The two clipper ships Louis Walsh and Charlotte White, which sailed from Callao on a race to Europe, have reached Gibraltar, baving made the voyage in one hundred and four days. The Louis Waish won the

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The London Money Market. Eric Railroad shares have declined %, the opening rates this morning being 43%.

Binois Centrals have advanced %, and are quoted Unified State: nve-twenty bonds have also advanced -16, closing at 72 13-16.

United States five-twenty boads have advanced 5-16 Eries have declined \(\frac{1}{2} \). The Paris P

The Paris Bourse.

Paris, Jan. 26—Evening.

At Paris United States bonds have advanced ½, closing at 72½. PARIS, Jan. 28, 1867. United States bonds have advanced &. The Frankfort Bourse.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 26—Evening.

A despatch from Frankfort-on-the-Main quotes bonds
at 76%. FRANKFORT, Jan. 28, 1867.

The Liverpool Cotton Market. LIVERFOOL, Jan. 25-Noon. cotton market opens firm, and prices are un-ed. The sales to-day will probably reach 8,000

The cotton market is firmer and somewhat more active. The sales exceed the noon estimate by 2,000 bales, addling uplands 14%d. per ib.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28—Noon.
The cotton market is firmer and quite active. The
the sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales. Prices are un-

Liverpoot, Jan. 28—Evening.
The cotton market closed firm at 14%d for middli
uplands: The sales to-day amounted to 12,000 bales.
Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Liverpool Produce Market. LIVERFOOL, Jan. 28—Evening. Refined Pennsylvania petroleum sold to-day at 1s. 6d. Curpentine is quoted at 38.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship Bosphorus, Captain Alexander, which sailed from Philadelphia on December 28, and for whose safety some fears have been entertained, has arrived in Bantry bay, on the southwest coast of Ireland.

LIVERPOOL Jan. 28-The Cunard steamship China, which left Boston on the 16th, arrived here this evening. She did not touch at Queenstown as usual. The steamship Hibernian, from Portland anuary 12,

arrived here late last night. LONDON, Jan. 28, 1867. The steamship Great Eastern will sail for America or

the 20th of March.

LIVERPOOF, Jan. 28—Evening.

The steamship Pennsylvania, Captain Lewis, which left New York on the 12th inst., has arrived at this port.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The New Hungarian Address to the Austrian

Emperor.

PESIR, Jan. 12, 1867.

to-day's meeting of the Lower House of the Hunn Det, M. Deak brought in the draft of his new swhich was read to the House. It is as follows:—
Imperial, Royal, and Arostolic Majisty—When, in our recently submitted address, we again and repeatedly besought your Majesty to deign to restore, in its full integrity, that solemn state treaty which forms the basis of our mutual relations of right, viz., the violated pragmatic sanction, and the constitution therein guaranteed, but suspended by absolute power; when we explained that, so long as we stand outside the constitution we are not justified in taking any decisive step for bringing about the desired reconclitation we were with right able to expect, and did confidently hope, that the thoroughness of our motives would be appreciated and our request would be appetedly fulfilled. But apprehension and doubt take the place of hope. When we see that in the domain of legislation, as well as in that of the Executive, absolute power continually shown by a decree bearing upon the future. That undoubted right of Hurgary, according to which the settlement of her defensive system and every modification can only be carried out with the assent of the Diel as and us the constitution of the country, our laws, royal diploms, the pragmatic sanction and the invariable practice of our constitutions if if equally guaranteed this right. When, in 1715, the standing army was introduced as a new and more serviceable form of the defensive system, has been determined by the Diet. This right is a vital condition of the country can never give up. The imperial decree with respect to the defensive system, recently issued, is a new positive denial of this indisputable right. And we who consider it our most sucred duty repeatedly to urge that the suspended constitution be first of all fully restored abould six against the fasher land which has enteracted to us the defensive state of the propers of the suspended constitution be first of all fully restored abould six against the fasher land which has enteracted to us the defensive stitution be first of all fully restored should sin against the fatherland which has catrasted to us the defence of ity rights, we should err also against the respect one to folly lajesty which commands us to be sincere, if we were to use a yer; in slience this latest measure of the algorisation of the abovenance absolute degree with latest when we had depictually stituted for the resultance of our constitution, and were fairly entitled to expect compliance—at a time when, in accordance with your Majesty's promiss, we besieved our constitution would be spe diy in resilty restored, and that constitution would be spe diy in resilty restored, and that constitution would be six the six of the dominions. It was not issued as the proposal of a responsible government, the binding force of which

The object of this decree is the noblest and hardest tribute of the sons of the country. Its stipulations of seven the lives of the sons of the country. Its stipulations of seven deeply in the most sucroor tealedons of family life, and affect the most important moral and material in terests of the land. Not only it required by that first and highest consideration which must never right interests of the land. Not only it required by that first and highest consideration which must never right interests of the land. Seven the seven and advancibility demand that the will of the country should co-operate in the settlement of similar arrangements, and that without this and previous to its logal ears assuming the should not be pt the action execution. It is not only the numbers and the culior of the arrangements, and they should not be pt the defensive system to remain as it is, the strength and echetring determination of the array would be minity elevated when backed up by the enthusiastic will of the people. But we can only securely reckets apon this erthusiastic will set the system under which the citizen is bound to defend the system under which the citizen is bound to defend the system and most acred interests, convinced of the advancility of the system and perceiving the necessity of the sacrifices to be brought, seedes it through its legitimate representative, and adopts the system. But it, at the very houself life the land, we have a substitution, rightfully demanded upon the one side, virtually premised upon the other, if even upon the thresholiot the fulfilment of the royal promise, and in a matter, is such paramount importance, appertaining according to all notions of the constitution alienday should be a substitution of the constitution and the promise of the constitution and the promise of the constitution of the promise of the constitution of the defensive system, this presents new and weighty reason for your Majesty to necessary, the advanced the constitution of the promise of the matter of the promise

THE OCFAN YACHT RACE.

Correspondence Between Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Jr., and Prince Aifred. London, Jan. 28, 1867.

The following correspondence between Mr James Gor don Bennett, Jr., and his Royal Highness Prince Aifred has been permitted to be published, as the scutiments exing character and intended to show the feeling of Eng-land towards the United States:—

Opy Cowes, Dec. 31, 1866. Friday last, you were pleased to match your yacht, the Viking, to sail the Henrietta, around the Isle of pounds. I could not say so then because I was bound to make the match proposed; but, in fact, this arrangement will somewhat interfere with the disposition which I had determined to make of my yacht will accept as a New Year's gift to an English yacht nan from an American yachtman the Henrietta as she now lies in perfect order off Cowes; and I have instructed Captain Samuels to hold her subject to your orders.

The unbounded hospitality with which the American yachtmen have been received by all classes in England vill always be remembered in the United States with will not deprive me of the opportunity of acknowledging this most cordial reception by presenting the winning yacht to the representative of English yachtmen.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, yours,

J. G. BENNETT, Jr.

PRINCE ALFRED'S REPLY.

CLARENCE HOUSE, Jan. 22, 1867. DEAR MR. BENNETT—I find it difficult to express how gratefully I appreciate the kindly feeling which dictated your letter of the 31st ult., as well as the splendid present which you offer to my acceptance, but most of all the delicacy with which you seek to diminish the perligation under which you would lay me by giving to your generous offer an international character. It is, indeed, this last consideration only which has led it would have been impossible for me to accept so costly a present. But I felt bound fully to consider question in the light in which you we enough to place it; and if, on full good enough to place it, consideration I feel compelled to decline your generous offer, I trust that neither you nor your gallant compelitors, nor your countrymen at large, will believe that the yachtmen of England less appreciate or less recipro-cate the feeling of good fellowship which prompted the

proud to possess, and I trust she may long continue in the hands in which she has accomplished so triumphant a success. We must do our best to find a rival to her; and, in common with all Englishmon, I sincerely hope that such friendly rivalry may be the only description of control of the such friendly rivalry. may be the only description of contest in which our re-spective countries may ever be engaged.

It has given us great pleasure to offer a cordial retion to you and your companions in England, and I fee assured that if my professional duties in command of one of her Majesty's ships should ever take me to your shores I should there meet on the part of my brothe. we have been happy to afford you here.

Believe me yours, sincerely,

AMUSEMENTS.

Last evening the Worrell Sisters appeared at this house in two burlesques, entitled respectively Aiaddin and Cinderella. The house was crowded in every part and the rollicking style of these favorite actresses received due appreciation at the hands of the audence.
Misses Irene, Sophie and Jennie severally distinguished themselves in their especial rôles, and Mr. Donneily, of the "stock," made a flattering hit in his broad buriesque characters. His "make up" was most artistic and his by-play extremely judicrous. The same bill will be presented this evening.

English Opera troupe at the Olympic theatre showed no diminution in the attendance or the hearty support given it by the public. The opera was Balfe's Rose of are some of the most beautiful gems of melody and har-mony in this opera that can be found in the whole range of English oper. The finals of the first act glows with farm, breathing harmony, and the brinders, the comic dues, to, are real pears. Miss Richings, the charming Mrs. Seguin, Castle, Campball and Wylls even all satisfactory in their respective roles. There is one actor in the troupe who deserves especial mention—har Edward Seguin seems to have inheritos the abilities of his father to a considerable extent, and his acting would descreed to any series.

arist. The orchstral portion of the entertainment was certainty the most satisfactory, and the spirited rendering of the overture to Nicolai's Merry Wives, the perfect phrasing and shading of Lumbye's fantasis, Visions in a Dream, the excellent ox cution of the selections from L'Africaine, and of the Madeline Waitz, were deservedly appreciated. Mr. S. B. Mills was the planist, and performed with less effect than usual. Carl Rosa played

Kelly & Leon's Minstrels. If any person is afflicted with the blues we could not recommend a better specific than a visit to Keliv & Leon's while the Madagascar ballet troupe are there. Kellsfanti pirouetting on the bottom of a waterpail, and posing himself à la premiere danseuse; Seymour all posing himself a la premiere danseuse; Seymour alli stretching forth a leg and foot of untold dimensions while forming a part of some fairy tableau; Leon executing a solo on his toes, and the dusky coryphees, the fist and demon dances, red fire, grotto of Stalacta, and others too numerous to mention, as they say in the bill, nightly attract crowned houses. The spectacular burlesque of Cipder-Leon is one of the best things of the kind we have seen at any minsirel hall.

San Francisco Ministrels.

The crowled houses, repeated encores and hearly rounds of laughter and applicate which nightly greet this strupe in their various comicelities and specialties speak louder than words for their popularity. Last night was no exception to the general rule, and the audience received the beautiful surange of Mambold and Templeton, the irresistible drolleries of Birch and Backus, the violin and banjo playing of Donniker and Erimmer and the very fine pedal efforts of Fields and Cooper with repeated and uproarious evidences of appreciation and delight.

Under new management matters have assumed a prosperous turn at the Fifth Avenue Opera House. New stars, with their discs veiled beneath "cork obscursa," but with their brilliancy unimpaired by the dark cover-ings, have been added to the already large troupe of ligh, have been added to the array hage favorites that nightly delight the fashionable andiences that throng this establishment. The Happiest Couple Out still hold forth here, and the Naughty, Naughty Gris fails not to set the audience in a perfect rear. The Mountain Tragedy and the Medical Student are upon the bills for the present week, and Sig. Chrissino still lends the grand Theo-door Tom-a-toes concert in his inimitable flourishing style.

The Popkinses.
This was the title of a lecture which was delivered last evening in Ginton Hall by Mr. Ingersoil Lockwood. It was a history of the daily doings, sayings, firtations and various peculiarities of Mr. Popkins, a native of Massachusetts, originally a tanner, but now a rotired leather merchant; Mrs. Popkins, a lady of Spanish extraction and aristocratic tastes, and their family of three children, two daughters, Misses Evangeline and Theodora Popkins, and one son, Mr. Antonio Francisco Popkins, who are at present residing in a six story brown stone house on Fifth avenue. The lecture contains some good hits at the manners and customs of the upper ten, but it is almost too minute in its details to maintain the interest of an andience. The attendance, though not large, was very select.

THREATENED INUNDATION OF THE TOWN OF HELENA.

Late Helens, Ark., newspapers say that the Mississhpli made another serious encroachment upon the limits of that town on Saturday, the 19th inst. The bank opposite the Exchange Hotel slid into the river, taking with it a portion of the main street and endangering the foundations of the hotel and several stores so they will have to be torn down and rebuilt further back. It is feared that a large number of the business houses located in that vicinity will have to be vacated at an early day.

SUICIDE MANIA IN NEW HAVEN.

New Haves, Jan. 28, 1867.
Yesterday a woman by the name of Mrz. Lottie Marticommitted suicide at a saloon in Union street by takin Majesty positively and compily to restore that constitution at the earliest possible criod, in order that we may thereby be placed in a pellon legally to resolve and determine upon all things desided by the security and the moral and material inte so of the country. We are convinced that it is only 1 constitutionalism, as well in Hungary as in your Majest other dominions, being felly and positively brought a existence, that the object land down by the Frame Sanction will be able to be attracted.

JONATHAN OLDBUCK'S WORDS OF SOBERNESS TO THE MEM BERS OF CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEBALD. The Secretary of the Treasury proposes to bring abo specie payments by contracting the currency. You will retary has more than doubled on currency; and in th face of his making currency so rapidly the price of gold has gradually failen to 135, or more than fifty per cent. Will the Secretary tell us how he can bring down gold to par by contraction, when it fails so rapidly by expan-sion? This is a plain, practical question that demands a clear and mathematical answer. If expansion brings down gold fifty per cent how much will contraction bring it down? Will the Tribune, the New York Times or Ex-

press answer this question for the Secretary?

The Secretary and Commissioner Wells say "gold and silver are a standard of value." Is this true? Does standard of value in market overt? If there are more cattle in the market than there are purchasers, does not the butcher know that the price of beef mu fall? and so of every article that is a subject of purchaand sale among traders. When an article must be sold it is worth to the seller what it will bring. If a farmer wants a cow and cannot swap away a steer or a b for the cow, then he must sell his steer or horse and buy a cow. Here the use of money is manifested. It is no

But, says the Secretary, "we have an irredeemable paper curaency." Is this true? We have nothing it paper curaency." Is this true? We have nothing in circulation but money. Is money redeemable? Why, it is the redeemer of all pecuniary obligations, and is not a subject for special redemption. But our legal tender, being money by act of Congress, is redeemed in the way intended every hour in the day. My creditor is bound to take it from me in pa, ment of my debt, and he thus redeems it from me; and so, in all business transactions, each buyer and seiler is constantly redeeming our legal tender. It is because Congress has ing our legal tender. It is because Congress coined paper, as it coins gold, and fixed its value, it is money. Gold is made money by Congress, and so is paper. If Congress shall declare any other thing

The Secretary does not speak truly when he save ou legal tender is an "irredeemable currency." other pract cally nor theoretically true.

The Secretary says "there is too much money in the very cheap; when scarce it is very dear. This is the only standard. Does any man complain of having too much ! If he has an excess there are plenty of men who will give t m good productive property for it. Money can make more than seven per cent out of its use. Make money lender, who is a non-producer. Make mone plenty and you beneal the money borrower, who is the easy money market but the non-producing money lender? Is it the money lender that the Secretary fa The Secretary says that "great evils have been pro-

need by the high prices which foreign exchange ha brought upon our country." Is this true?

When the late war commenced the Western State

was not collectable—since 1857. Railroad stocks and bonds were inconvertible and of no value to the holders amounting to more than five hundred millions. The prices of all Western products were so as prices advanced so as to pay a profit to our farme as prices advanced so as to pay a profit to our farmers the railroads and canals were everyon with freight and travel. The reads were enabled to pay off their debts and make dividends, which game a cash value to all their bends and stocks, while the proceeds of the produce enabled the merchants of the West to pay their indebtedness to New York, and these payments and this increased value to railroad accurities enabled our merand subscribe largely to the loans of government. If these great benefits, besides making our farmers rich, are part of the evils which the Secretary sees in high

we call legal tender has advanced prices. Is this true What raised the price of flour, pork, &c., in the Wes when the war commenced? Was it not the demand for government use? Did corrong put up the price? Did not the increased demand enable the farmers of the The Brooklyn Academy of Music was last evening crowded to its utmost capacity. The programme of the ninth Monday popular concert embraced, however, none but familiar morcosux, and well known though favor its artists. The organization of the entrangement are said to be a part of flour in New York and send it to

the transaction, adding the present rate of exchange.

Thus the rate of exchange on Europe has governed the prices of all exportable articles, and has thus kept up the prices which now rule in our markets. V hen exchange shall be at par (which is 100), the shipper will not be able to pay mere than \$6 for flour that he sells in Lver-pool for \$7. Therefore with the deeline in the price of exchange will be a decline in the price of all kinds of produce that is now being experted. Is this true Every merchant who gives his check to pay for a bil on Europe knows that the prices of all exportable articles neluding gold, rise and fall with the price of exchange Since our government coined paper and fixed its valu we have not used gold for banking or mercantile purposes It has been given up to commerce and now ranks among our exportable products. It is produced by our lions per annuit. More than sixty millions of this gold has been sent the last year to Europe with our cotton, flour, grain, pork, beef, &c., and when these articles are shipped the merchant draws his bills of ex-change against the products, and selss his bills to the importer, who remits to pay for his purchases. Thus gold has no more control over prices here than any other article exported has, because the importer will pay for a bill of exchange, drawn by a responsible banker, the same price whether the bill is made by a shipment of cotton, pork, flour, &c., or gold, When, therefore, the importing merchant shall decrease his purchases of bill of exchange by crasing to import, and exchange shall exceed the demand, then it will drop down to par; ther back gold; then the current from our mines will meet the return current from Europe, and our Sub-Treasury and banks will be surfeited with it. When this time arrives, which is now close upon us, who but the Secretary would prefer the ponderous gold to our convenien

legal tender.

JONATHAN OLDBUCK, No. 3% Wall street. REPORTED ATTACK OF UNITED STATES TROOPS BY INDIANS.

New Onteans, Jan. 28, 180.

It is reported that the United States troops statione near Jackson, Texas, had been attacked by the Indian and forty of them killed. THE CHEYENNE INDIANS PEACEABLY DISPOSED.

TOPERA, Kansas, Jan. 23, 1867. Colonel Wynkoop, the agent for the Cheyenne I diana, is just in from Fort Larned. He reports the I diana quiet on Smoky Hill and Arkansas rivers, and a prehends no difficulty from those quarters.

Sr. Lovis, Mo., Jan. 28, 1867.

Advices from Montana state that the desperadoes in that Tewtiory have again become so bold as to call out from the old company of "Regulators" a notice that the reorganization of the company has become necessary, and that bereafter all offenders will be summarily dealt

MURDER BY A NEGRO. Mempur, Tean., Jan. 28, 1867.
Frank Murphy, a citizen of Cheisea, was murdere esterday by a drunken negro, who is now in jail.

NAVIGATION SUSPENDED AT NEW ORLEANS.

Naw Onizans, Jan 28, 1867. Navigation is wholly suspended, and the Board aderwriters have withdrawn all insurance on vesses DEATH OF PROMINENT SOUTHERNERS.

John A. Robb, the oldest shipbuilder in this city, die this morning, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Macho celebrated his golden wedding only a few weel ago.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STREET DEPARTMENT, -- An article having appeared to one of the local newspapers stating that Street Commis-sioner McLean had resigned his position and accepted the office of Special Agent of Internal Revenue, inquiries have been made at the Street Department, where it has

REOPENING OF THE NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—This institution, which is situated at Washington Heights, has been closed since the middle of last November, in consequence of the rapid spread of typhoid fever among the mustes. The Board of Directors therefore gave the pupils a recess, which they spent at their own homes; and in the interval, under the direction of the Board of Health, measures have been taken to prevent any outbreak of infectious diseases in future. The institution is to be reopened on Thursday next.

vertisements already published the steamships Baltic and Atlantic will resume their trips to Europe in Febru and Atlantic will resume their trips to Europe in February next. The new regime announces itself as the "New York and Bremen Steamship Company." Success is assured as far as means are concerned. The original founders of this line, the members of the North American Lloyd, who last year, by the breaking out of the war between Prussia and Austria, were so suddenly stopped in their most reasonable enterprise, are to be congratulated that some prospect is now opened for the resumption of regular trips to Europe.

Young Man's Christian Association, as meeting of the Young Man's Christian Association, last evening.

of the Young Men's Christian Association last evening, which is held monthly at their rooms in Fifth avenue, an essay upon the subject of "Christianized Ambition" an essay upon the subject of "Christianized Ambilion" was read by one of the members of the association, Elihu Root, to an appreciative audience. In treating his subject the speaker said that few ersors have been more damaging to Christianity than the indefinite application of biblical principles which so often takes the form of 'cant.' Personal ambition has become more and more the chief motive of action. Many indulge in vague outcries against worldly desires and pleasures and accustom themselves to such expressions without thinking whether twey are wrong or not. Is the merchant wrong who is prompted to buy and sell, not by the ends of Christianity, but the profits of his transactions? The very interests of his ambition should teach the Christian all virtues and to adopt his ber aims, while natural ambition is dissatisfied at its success and repeats the old cry, "More worlds to conquer." Christian ambition finds its best contentment in its use.

This Model. Wire was the title of a lecture delivered last evening by Rev. A. A. Willetts before a large audience

in the Twenty-fifth street Presbyterian church in these days of noise and confusion and hurry is too much overlooked. The thriftiness, domestic care, trustworthiness, sympathy, benevolence and compassion, to gether with the jewelled setting of the whole picture; wisdom, kindness and management of tongue and temper, all prominent traits in the true woman, were so forth with perspicuity and much feeling. He concluded by speaking of the aphere of woman's activity, her home, and of her children, in the heauty of whose lives the result of her influence was 10 be seen.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY.-The annual ness meeting of the German Immigration Society was held at Lieder the President of the Board of Directors, occupied the chair. The annual report was submitted, an abstract of

Dr. Hararan's Lilostratzo Licture.—A most instructivo and comprehensive lecture, the first of a series, on the "Threefold Culture of Man," was delivered at Cooper Institute, inst eventes, by Dr. Hebbard, the celebrated health orator. The topic chosen as the subject of discourse was "Digestion," and comprised an elaborate statement of the comparative nurritive qualities of the various articles of diet, with hints for the regulation of the system by means of a carefully selected and judicious regimen of food, flustrated by numerous manakins, charts and models, including an appeal for a "reform in the kitchen." THE XAVIER ALUXNI ASSOCIATION.—The Xavier Alumn

tween Fifth and Sixth avenues. The andience, which was large and highly respectable, was entertained with the reading of a very interesting paper on "Queen Elizabeth" by R. H. Kenner, A. M., and another of processing paper of the processing particular and particular and particular and particular and particular and processing particular and particular and

PROGRESS OF THE LABRES' SOUTHERN RELIEF ASSO

WHERE IS JAMES STRPRENS?-The anxious never gave rise to more acrimoulous debate than does the inquiry as to the present whereabouts of the C.

O. I. R. Like the Irishman's lively flea or the thimblerigger's "little joker" the Head Centre of Fenianism is
never where he is supposed to be. On Saturday it was
confidently asserted that he had sailed for Europe in the
steamer Ville de Paria, on Sunday an affidavit was put in
circulation that he was still in Brooklyn, and again yesterday the assertion that he had actually left for Europe
on Saturday was repeated more confidently than ever.
There the matter rests at present, to the great disgust of
Fenian bondholders

the cotton warehouse Nos. 366 and 368 Washington atreet, in which a fire occurred on Friday night last, was

A THEATRICAL CRITIC IN BAD COMPANY .- Among the Oriental Concert Saloon at an early hour on Sunday norming was the theatrical critic of a Sunday news-

formation was lodged at Police Headquarters of another bond robbery in Mur. ay street. The amount, it is raid, will reach some \$2,000, most of which was in five-tweaters. plank from pier No. 21 East river, yesterday afternoon to the schooner Wilddour, fell overboard and was drowned. His body was recovered and she Coroner notified.

ACTORSTS, &c.—Simos Bloom, a butcher, while leading an inturated cow through Twenty-eighth street yesterday, was dreadfully gored by the same and received sovere bodily injuries.

James Brennan, an optician, residing at 36 Cherry street, fell down in City Hail place yesterday and dislocated his hip.

Javid Jordan, a laborer, residing at Mount Vernon, slipped and tell upon the ice, fracturing his arm.

FIRES IN NEW YORK.

FIRM IN BROADWAY .- About four o'clock yesterday aftermoon a fire broke out on the fourth floor of No. 758 Broadway. F. Berly, importer of millinery goods and velvets, occupied the second, third and fourth floors. The damage to his stock will be principally by water—about \$2,000—fully insured. The first floor is occupied by tiordan & Martin, music dealers; stock slightly damaged; insured for \$38,000 in city companies. The building is owned by Solomon Kohnstamm. It is damaged about \$500, and is insured.

FIRE IN NASSAU STREET, -At half-past seven o'clock las evening a fire occurred in the liquor saloon of David G. McKelvy, basement of No. 65 Nassau street The alarm soon brought the firemen to the premises, and the fire was put out before it spread much beyond its place of origin. The damage done to the stock and fixtures may be estimated at about \$500. Insured or \$1,500 in the North American Insurance Company. It seems that the barkeeper was the last person leaving, and had not been away over eight or ten minutes when the fire was discovered.

FIRE IN WALKER STREET.-Shortly after ten o'clock lest night a fire occurred in the iron foundry of J. B. & W. W. Cornell, No. 107 Walker street—a hole was burnt in the floor near to the stove, supposed to have been caused by the stove. The damage done amounts to about \$100—insured.

INSURANCES AT THE ALREST STREET FIRE.—The follow ing is an account of the losses and insurances at the fire in Albany street, which took place at a late hour or in Albany street, which took place at a late bour on Saturday evening:—No. 17 was occupied by James H. Doty as cotton warehouse, and was owned by Mr. Peter Naylor, and insured in the Niagara Insurance Company for \$10,000; the building is aimeet a total wreck. Mr. Doty's less is about \$600 on fixtures and a small amount of cotton. He had no insurance. The building Nos. 15 and 10 were atored in the building at the time of the ure a lot of horse shees, valued at \$10,000, and owned by William H. Wallace. The loss on them is between \$5,000 and \$600; insured in the Phoenix Insurance Company for \$12,000. There were also in the building 1,240 bales of cotton, owned by the following parties:—R. R. Graves & Co., 538 bales; Williams & Guion, 200 bales; Surnet, McIrving & Earl, 14 bales; Young & Co., 20 bales; S. Frank & Co., \$95 bales; Coups & Toung & Co., 20 bales; Pottia & Jacobs, \$7

bates. The cotton was valued at about \$180,000, and the loss is estimated at about one-half. R. R. Graves & Co. were insured as follows:—Western Insurance Company of Buffalo, \$1,000, Commercial, of Albany, \$5,000; Littens, of Hartford, \$3,000; Merchants', \$5,000; Albanic, \$5,000; Tenedaman's, \$5,000; Albanic, \$5,000; Tenedaman's, \$5,000; American, Now Terk, \$25,000; Arctic, \$700. The following companies also had risks on the property:—Manhattan, \$11,000; Cammonweith, \$4,500; Commercial Mutual, \$5,000. There is about \$100,000 more insurance divided among the different companies and agencies in the city.

KANSAS.

OUR LEAVENWORTH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Election for United States Senators
The Candidates Elect—A Thorough Radical
Triumph, &c. LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 23, 1867. After a long and bitter struggle the radical element

from this State. As announced by telegraph, Hon. S. C. Pomeroy and Hon. E. G. Ross have been duly chosen. The former is well known to the public. The latter was appointed by Governor Crawford to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Lane until the mesting of the Legislature. Ex-Governor Carney was the principal candidate on the conservative republican side. It was asserted by his friends and partially conceded by his opponents that he would certainly be elected for the short term; but the result shows that there is nothing certain under the sun. Senator Pomeroy was backed by the owners of the Atchison and Pike's Peak Radroad, and

nothing of the influence of Thad Stevens, Sonator Wade and several other prominent men, who sent Congressman Clarke here from Washington to influence the Logistature in favor of Mr. Pomeroy. Mr. Clarke made statements to this effect in a public speech at Topeka on assertival there.

The election of Mr. Ross is generally considered an aecident He is a man of fair ability, and possessing a ciean record. This latter item may be considered something for a Kansas politician.

Ex-Governor Carney is possessed of immense wealth, acquired in his business as merchant. Strong influences worked in his favor, but without avail. The secret of his defeat was simply his lack of "radicalism." The world over Kansas politicians are considered dishonest in political matters. Still, Kansas people are proud of their radicalism and representatives.

This election will have a depreasing effect upon President Johnson, who is said to have taken considerable interest in the matter. It is stated by persons who profess to know that both Senators Ross and Pomeroy favor the impeachment of the President and will use their abilities to accomplish that end.

Accounts from the Plains state that large bands of Indians are on the "war path" and will soon be heard from at some partially protected point. Troops are being ordered West as rapidly as possible, and it is reported that General Augur nas been ordered to a command in this department.

department.

Late New Mexico dates state that a Colonel Means was hung by the citizens of Fernandez de Taos on the aight of the 3d inst. The Colonel had been drinking considerably for several days and was in the habit of cutting as everybody who came within his reach. He was finally arrested and lodged in the Court House, from whence he was taken and hung in an adjoining room.

A special despatch to the Arakanche-from little Rock to-day says s call signed by the citizens of Arkenass throughout the State who served in the federal army, has been made for a convention at Van Buren to protest against the overthrow of the present State government. LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature met this morning. The message of the Governor was read and ordered to be printed. A committee of seven was appointed by the House to revise the State constitution. THE COTTON TAX.

Mexicus, Tenn., Jan. 28, 1867. The committee appointed by the Chamber of the merch to test the constitutionality of the cotton troported against testing it, owing to the apathy of an chants and planters. CHILD BURNED TO DEATH IN A PUBLIC SCHOOL

Melissa C. Donovan, a little girl eight years aid, was burned to death this morning in one of the public achoels in this city by her clothes taking fire from a stove.

FIRE AT ST. PAUL. Sr. Pavi, Jan 28, 1867. The Episcopalian church, at the corner of Fourth and Franklin streets, was partially consumed by fire yeater-day morning. The loss is about \$5,000; fully covered by insurpace.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD MINES. St. Louis, Jan. 28, 19 The Salt Lake Fidese contradicts the report of murder by Indians of a party of New Mexican who were out prespecting. The missing party has turned to the settlement and report rich deposits of as having been discovered by them.

THE TOTAL VALUATION OF PROPERTY IN TROY, N. Y., for property, \$5,435,636. Total, \$14,710,051. The aggregate valuation for Rennessalare county (including Troy) is as follows:—Real canate, \$20,217,605; personal property, \$6,671,917. Total, \$26,850,520. The taxes on the enter county for State and county purposes is \$551,085; being less than two per cent of the assessment. The city of Troy pays additionally a city tax of \$360,086, bringing its aggregate taxation up to \$612,846.98—about four and one-quarter per cent.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

on Wednesday for Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close in this city at a quarter past one and half-past five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

The New York Herrald—Edition for Europe—will be ready at eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six

Phalon's Night Blooming Cercus. Within the reach of every station, Beyond the reach of imitation.

A. Mudante Jumel's Manmarial Balm and Pair t Elevator developes the form. 38 Canal street. Sen for treasure. Agents, druggists.

A.—30 Meerschaum Pipes for the World's Pair, To be seen at RALDENBERG A SON'S, the only taunfacturers and Exhibitors from the United States imokers wishing fine Pipes and extra good Repairing can be accommodated.

All Prizes Cashed in Legal Lotteries. Circu J. CLUTE, Broker, 176 Broadway

Ball, Black & Co.,

Med AND Set BROADWAY,
have constantly on hand a large and well assorted slock of
DIAMONDS,
JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
WATCHES,
BRONZES,
FANCY GOODS,
GAS FIXTURES.

Butcheler's Hair Dyc. - The Rest in the world, the only perfect Dyc, harmless, reliable, instantane pus. Factory, di Barclay street.

Brown's Bronchini Troches, for Palmonary and Asthmatic Disorders, have proved their efficacy by a tea of many years, and have received testimonials from emineous men who have used them. Those who are suffering from Gouglas, Golds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should by 'The Troches,' a simply remedy, which is in almost sever

Cristadore's Hair Dye...The Best Ever Man-Dr. Marshall, 573 Broadway, Cures Ca-

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing Machines. 542 Broadway, Highest premiums Maryland Institute, New York and Penn-givanta State Fairs, 1866.

Florence Reversible Feed
LOCKSTITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Grever & Baker's Highest Premium Sew-ng Machines, 46 Broadway, New York, and 25 Fullow Street, Broadway

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing Len & Perrin's Nauce Delicious with Soup lish, game, ments, &c. JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, Agents for the United States.

Pyle's O. K. Soup. The hardest and most Royal Havana Lottery. Prizes Paid in old. Information turnished. The highest rates past to Coubleous and all kinds of Gold and Silver. AVIOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, M. C.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lockstitch Schine and Buttonhole Machine, 43 Broadway,